PROPER RECORDS WILL AID FARMERS

Both Happenings and Money Affairs Should Be Carefully Kept During Year.

SIMPLE SYSTEM IS FAVORED

Accurately Kept Accounts and Intelligently Utilized Are of Great Assistance in Showing Where Money Can Be Made.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to know what progress is being made in farm operations and to determine what crops or branches of farming are producing the greatest profits, it is necessary for the farmer to keep a system of accounts, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The practice will not of itself turn a poor farm into a rich one, a poor farmer into a good one, or losses into profits, but farm records, if accurately kept and intelligently utilized, are an aid to a better understanding and insight into the farming business.

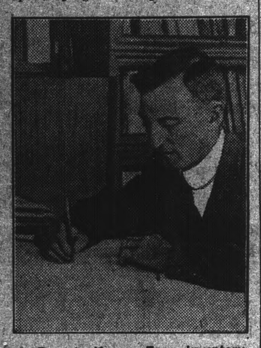
The keeping of accounts need not take a great amount of time nor is it necessary to have an elaborate system.

Two Kinds Advisable.

Farm records may be roughly divided into two heads—records of happenings and records of money transactions. The former proves useful when memory fails. Among the happenings that should be recorded are the dates when animals are bred, men hired or discharged, accidents occur, pasture season begins and ends, first and last frosts occur, incubators are set, spring work begins and fall work ends, seed time and harvest occur, etc. Such notes as these, when systematically recorded and constantly referred to, are of much value.

The most important use many farmers make of the records of cash received and paid out is as a means of checking up bills when sent in to see whether all payments have been duly credited. While this alone is only a small part of the value which can be derived from such records, it will frequently justify the time required to keep them.

When the year's record is made the cash account can be assembled under headings that will show exactly what each branch of the farm activities returned in cash and what each required to keep it going. Some farmers are apt to judge the importance of the



It Pays to Keep a Farm Inventory.

various farm projects by the time required to put them through. To such, a complete cash record for a year, properly assembled, will be an eye opener. Often seemingly unimportant things, such as the flock of poultry or the orchard, produce nearly as much net cash as the obviously important.

At some regular time each year—usually about the first of the calendar year—a farm inventory should be made. In any system of accounting the inventory is absolutely essential, as upon it is based the division of one year's business from another. The inventory is simply a list of farm property and farm debts, and corresponds to the "stock taking" which every merchant does periodically.

An Aid to Credit.

Taken alone, the inventory will show a farmer the exact net value of his property, and will be a guaranty of solvency and an aid in securing credits and loans from the bank in time of need. The inventories of two dates, a year apart, show whether progress or retrogression has occurred during the year and definitely measure the degree of change.

Taken in conjunction with a cash account for the year, the inventory shows how much has been made by farming and to what extent the personal and household expenses have offset profits. It also gives a much better insight into the income produced by each farm department, as a decrease in inventory value of hogs, for instance, may offset to some extent what, from the cash account, looks like a very large income from that source.

PREPARE GARDEN SOIL EARLY

"Planting Over" May Be Necessary Sometimes, but Labor Is Always Well Rewarded.

An early beginning in preparing the land and planting gardens is of much importance. Regardless of the seasons, it is well to get an early start. That "planting over" may sometimes be necessary cannot be denied. But little is lost when garden land must be planted over, for the labor necessary to prepare the land is always well-employed. Much is lost if early maturing vegetables are planted too late. Get your garden land ready and plant on time.

Keep Young Bull Growing.

The main thing in caring for the young bull is to make certain that he is kept in a growing condition at all times and not allowed to become stunted.

Big Posts Are Best.

It is no economy to split fence posts too small. They rot out much more quickly than larger ones. No post should be used if less than four or five inches through where it goes into the ground.

Good Rations for Hens.

"A bucketful of feed in one hand and an equal amount of common sense in the other." These constitute a good ration for hens, according to an exchange.

EXERCISE FOR SOWS OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Necessary to Use Good Judgment in Management.

Corn Alone Is Very Poor Feed for Pregnant Animals Because It Lacks in Essential Protein and Mineral Matter.

E. F. Ferrin, in charge of swine production at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., believes that good judgment in the care and handling of brood sows during the winter is as necessary as good feed in making a success with the pig crop.

"The cheapest grain for brood sows," he says, "is corn, but this feed alone is a very poor one for pregnant sows or gilts. Corn lacks in protein and mineral matter, each of which is essential if strong pigs are to be produced. Oats will supplement corn fairly well, and a ration of two-thirds corn and one-third oats is reasonably good. One of the best feeds to be used with corn is meat meal or tankage, the proportion of one part to nine or ten of corn. Alfalfa or clover hay is an

Hogs Raised Under Modern Methods Realize Far More Than Those Raised Under the Old Systems.

excellent addition to the grain ration, and will reduce the cost of the winter's feed if used.

"Amounts of feed to be given can well be governed by the gains made by the sows. Yearling, or older sows, need not gain more than a half pound daily during pregnancy, unless they are very thin in the fall. Gilts have growth to make as well as litter to produce, and consequently should increase more in weight than mature sows; from one-half to three-fourths of a pound is a reasonable amount.

"Exercise is one of the important factors in producing strong pigs. When the snow is not too deep, it is a good plan to feed ear corn some distance from the house or shed so that the sows will have to exercise to get their feed. It is probable that exercise is a big factor in avoiding hairless pigs."

PROPER SIZE OF CONTAINERS

Dissatisfaction Caused by Use of Receptacles Not Sufficiently Strong Enough.

Much dissatisfaction with direct marketing has been caused by using containers that were not sufficiently strong. That is especially true when containers are used more than once, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Shipping containers should be light in weight but sufficiently durable to carry the produce safely.

The proper size of a container depends upon the desires of the customers. Most persons wish to obtain small quantities of each product at a time. Containers should be just large enough for the produce shipped. If the carton is too large or too small, both the produce and the container are likely to be damaged, for the produce will not be kept in place, and the container will be crushed.

The larger the quantity of produce shipped in one parcel the lower will be the cost per pound for transportation, and the lower the container cost per pound.

COMFORT OF COW ESSENTIAL

Stall Should Be Supplied With Ample Bedding—Sunshine and Exercise Are Necessary.

The stall in which the cow is kept ought to be supplied with goood bedding which when soiled should be removed and a fresh supply added. When the weather will permit the cow should be allowed to remain outside of the barn and not kept confined all the time during the few weeks she is resting from milk secretion. Sunshine, fresh air and exercise are quite necessary to the well being of any mother during the period of gestation and the dairy cow is no exception.

BE CAREFUL WITH LANTERNS

Little, Flickering Flame Has It in Its Power to Destroy Anything of Inflammable Character.

These are the days of lanterns in the barn night and morning. It is well to remember that this little, flickering flame has in it the power to destroy your home and all you have brought together in a lifetime. So never set it down in the barn, but hang it up securely. A wire running the length of the barn with a common harness snap on it, makes a safe holder. Better still, is an electric light system!

RULES TO PREVENT CHOLERA

Hog Raisers Who Do Not Vaccinate Must Observe Some Plan to Keep Disease Away.

Many small-scale hog raisers and a few who raise hogs on a large scale do not vaccinate. A few general rules must be observed by such stock raisers or cholera will get into their herd.

Clean and Smooth Plumage.

The plumage of poultry should be clean and smooth, as a lack of condition often accompanies soiled, roughened plumage.

Care for Woodlot.

A woodlot needs careful attention, especially in cutting out the more undesirable trees and the pests, such as grape vines.

Although the English sparrow has many beneficial habits it is considered a pest by competent authorities

Tones of Rust Turn to Brown

Color, always an important factor in fashions, is claiming more than usual attention this season. This is practically the first time, notes a Paris fashion correspondent, that the Paris dressmaker has had an opportunity to launch absolutely postwar colors. During the years that have succeeded the signing of the armistice it has been largely a question of using up stocks of both manufactured goods and raw materials. But throughout the seasons which have intervened the French manufacturer has had time to readjust himself to a new regime, so that what is being shown this winter as novelty is actually new. Hence the new colors appearing for 1921 are worthy of more than passing mention.

Strong, well determined and definite describe the tones shown on the color cards for next spring. The choice of the Paris dressmaker and milliner is equally well defined. Red is the present winter novelty, and it is anticipated that its favor will be increased in the spring. In the new red series rust shades still are immensely popular.

Rust Color Leads Into Brown.

These rust tones gradually lead to brown, a color in high favor and shown in a very large assortment of tones, running from the deepest so-called black browns into high shades that touch on russet and gold.

There is no reason why red and brown ever should have been considered as belonging to the autumn and winter. They are infinitely more suitable to wear in the springtime. When the little green buds are shooting forth on the trees and nature everywhere is putting on new dresses we feel that we must be in keeping with our surroundings by being clothed in fresh new raiment, and no color adapts itself so readily and so cheerfully to the mood of spring as bright, warm red. Nor does it ever show off to greater advantage than in such a setting as the soft green of new foliage. Later in the summer, when the streets are hot and dusty and the leaves parched and brown, red is not attractive.

Green is another claimant for fashion's favor and a big future is prophesied for it, particularly the dark bottle and olive shades.

In the new cotton materials for the coming summer greens are prominent. It is interesting to notice the exactness with which all the shades seen in silks have been reproduced in cotton fabrics. There are lovely deep-green organdies, with shadow printings in lighter shades of the same color. Of

Coat Dress or Robe Manteau by Cheruit Developed in Velours de Laine in the New Plantain Green.

course, this treatment is not confined to green, for the new cottons appear to have been successfully dyed in every hue under the sun, but much more is made of the green shades this year than for a long time past.

Navy Blue Loses Popularity.

Owing to the marked preference for the foregoing color blue is less important. In fact, there is a minimum of blue in the new color cards in proportion to the prominence of the above mentioned colors. It will not be easy for the American woman to depart from navy blue, which always has been a favorite with her. She has worn it so continuously that the navy blue dress or suit has become almost a national uniform. It will be refreshing to see a number of other colors, for the one great criticism of our dressing is that there is so little variety in it. Apparently every woman chooses the same color and the same model.

In laces, veilings and pattern veils the launching of these new colors is very pronounced. Lovely lace pattern veils in colors are being used by the smartest milliners. Manufacturers are looking forward to a big midwinter and early spring season on colored veils. Often such a novelty will constitute the entire trimming on a very smart hat. In all millinery lines a predominance of these new shades is apparent.

Feathers in Greens and Browns.

Costly feathers, such as paradise and aigrette and their imitations, are no longer in black, but must be in one of the new dark greens or browns. Preference is given for these colors in evening headdresses of metal fabrics, which show a combination of them in

Jenny Model in Russian Effect Developed in Dull Red Velours De Laine; Trimmed With Moleskin.

the weave. Deep emerald, singly or in combination with metal, is very popular for evening headdresses.

Prominent milliners are exploiting glowing red hats. Red shades enter into practically all embroidered designs. Lanvin is making a big feature of black and white and red, and everywhere is found the same evidence of marked preference for deep reds, rust color, dark browns and dark greens.

A coat dress or robe manteau by Cheruit developed in velours de laine is in the new Platane green. Note the drapery across the stomach and the fact that the dress is entirely of panels, one overlapping the other; also that there is a buttoned-on panel at the right side only, with no balancing panel at the left.

Robe Manteau Paris Perennial.

The type of dress known as the robe manteau has become a Paris perennial. It has proved so popular that dressmakers each season present new types of this character. The climate in Paris is favorable to this sort of dress, as a heavy wrap is rarely needed until Christmas, and the robe manteau furnishes a lovely background for a beautiful fur trimming or a separate piece of fur.

Cheruit has made stunning coat dresses in velours de laine. The model described above is one of her best numbers. It may be said to look exactly like a coat, except that across the front the skirt portion drapes slightly in the new wrinkled stomach effect and over this falls a soft rovers, or flap, thus making a simple and clever variation of the coat dress.

Mme. Jenny also is very successful with the robe manteau. She, too, makes it of velours de laine and trims it with fur, but keeps somewhat to the Russian type, though one notes also the slight introduction of the stomach drapery or wrinkled effect about this part of the body.

Jenny Model in Russian Effect.

One of Jenny's models of this type is developed in dull red velours de laine and trimmed with moleskin. It has the creased fullness drawn close over the stomach. At one side is a long sash of the cloth lined with a beautiful gray satin. Where the sash is attached to the dress a buckle of carved shell is placed.

There is considerable discussion over long skirts, but about the only places where one actually sees them are the dressmaking establishments. Premet is among the dressmakers who stand out in favor of the long skirt. Some of her models are ankle length. Just to what extent women will accept these mature-looking gowns is yet to be determined.

A model of this character is developed in red lace and black satin. The novelty of the lace, as well as the form of the dress, adds to its interest. The lace is an all-over pattern and embroidered in gold threads. The low waistline girdle is made of flowers and beads.

Conservative houses such as Beer are keeping to the somewhat conventional type of evening dress—that is, the draped style with extreme decolletage and sleeveless bodice. It is to be noted, however, that many of the draped forms suggest a princess outline.

Tub Garments Year Round

Material Favored for Younger Members of the Family in Preference to Silks and Wools.

Each year there is an increasing tendency to dress children of both sexes in tub garments rather than silks and wools, especially if the suits and dresses are for general everyday wear. Houses and apartments are so well heated that heavy clothes are not required indoors, and the little coats, wraps and sweaters provided for members of the younger set give them all the protection they require when out for a romp or stroll.

One or two pairs of extra trousers always come in nicely for the small boy. The smock of the suit could be worn with a pair of dark flannel or velveteen trousers with very satisfactory effect. The nether garments usually wear out before the blouse or smock begins to show wear and tear. Arranging the various items of the wardrobe so they may be changed around is an excellent economy move.

A study of types is important in designing or making clothes for children. Some boys are so completely masculine, almost from birth, that ruffles and dainty trimming touches have no place in their wardrobes. Others are charming in clothes of the picturesque type.

Tulle Caps Adorn Crown.

There are little caps of tulle made up into evening hair coverings. They are so filmy that they look like nothing at all when held in the hand, but added to a cleverly arranged coiffure they are distinctive. They have all sorts of cunning trimmings, such as ostrich tips curled, uncurled, glycerined or painted, shining strips of gold cloth or even jewels.

Evening Wraps.

Evening wraps feature brilliant colors and are usually of metallic cloth lined with silver satin.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 6

THE MARRIAGE FEAST. (May Be Used With Missionary Applications).

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 22:1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in.—Luke 14:23.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Isa. 55:1-11; Matt. 11:28-30; Luke 14:15-24; Rev. 22:17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Story of a Wedding Party.

JUNIOR TOPIC—An Invitation to a Wedding.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Accepting and Extending the Great Invitation.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Great Invitation.

In the previous parable the responsibilities of the subjects of the kingdom were before us for consideration in the light of the obligation to render to the householder the fruits of his vineyard. In this one the ethic is changed, and the privileges and blessings of the kingdom are placed on exhibition. This parable lifts the conception of the kingdom and places it on a high plane. It is much more than paying rent to a king; it is feasting at the King's table on fat things which He has prepared with great expense to Himself. Let every teacher strive to show that Christ's kingdom is infinitely more than a system of laws and regulations to be obeyed. It is a system to provide rich benefits and blessings even as infinite love provides for dear children. The figure of marriage is most suggestive; it represents the highest ideal of love and friendship.

I. The King's Feast Despised (vv. 1-7).

The previous parable exhibits the attitude of the Jewish people toward the king up to the crucifixion of Christ. This one carries us beyond the cross, even through the present age of the Gentiles. The marriage feast which the king made for his son and to which he invited guests represents the gracious offer of God to give joy and blessing to certain of His creatures. This feast has been made in honor of his Son and is an exceeding rich one. His oxen and fatlings are ready. His repeated invitations show God's earnestness in seeking to bless men. God does more than simply invite men once; He presses His invitation again and again most earnestly. How many times from our childhood has He not pressed His invitation upon us! The attitude of those invited, toward the invitation and toward the king is passing strange and exceeding sinful. To treat the king's invitation with such contempt after he had made such costly preparation deserves the severest punishment. They not only neglected it but made light of it and hurried on to their worldly business, showing that they regarded it as of more importance than the salvation of their poor lost souls. Some went forth and even did violence to the messengers of the king, killing them.

While this is a picture of the attitude of the Jews from Christ's crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem, it has its counterpart in the day in which we live. Some today are indifferent to God's invitation; some are making light of God's way of salvation, and others are hostile to the messengers of Christ. Their attitude and behavior incited the anger of the king and he executed vengeance upon them, burning up their city. This was historically fulfilled in the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in 70 A. D., and is typical of what He will do to those that neglect or reject His invitation at the close of this dispensation.

II. The King's Invitation Accepted (vv. 8-10).

When those who were first invited refused, the king sent his servants to others; for his table must be provided the guests. He has prepared this feast at an infinite cost, and most urgently invites to the acceptance of it. Though He urgently invites, He will not compel any one to accept. Those that were shut out were shut out because they refused to accept, not because the king was unwilling. When this was done he sent his servants among the Gentiles, which is shown in His going into the highways and hedges.

III. The King Inspecting the Guests (vv. 11-14).

As he made this inspection the king found one among the guests who had not on a wedding garment—had not conformed to the regulations of the feast. The custom in the East was for the king to furnish the guests with a suitable garment. There could thus be no excuse for not having one on. Therefore, this act of the man showed that he only accepted the invitation for selfish ends, not desiring to conform to the regulations of the king. The wedding garment which the King provided in this case is the righteousness of Christ, which alone will entitle one to the place at the King's marriage feast. This righteousness is obtained by faith in the atoning blood of Jesus Christ.

Thou Shalt Not Covet.

Some one has said that covetousness is the supreme sin of today. This is no new truth, for covetousness has always been the supreme sin of every age. Through the words of the prophets in Old Testament times, God put the responsibility for rebuking this sin on his servants who taught the people and who led them in spiritual things. In Isaiah's time, God said: "For the iniquities of his covetousness I smote him." Paul placed covetousness in the same category as idolatry. The great soul-destroying sins recorded in the Word of God all had their root in covetousness. Even Jesus warned His hearers of its seductive influences when He said: "Take heed and be ware of covetousness."

Tuning Them.

Men think God is destroying them because he is tuning them. The violinist screws up the key till the tense cord sounds the concert pitch; but it is not to break it, but to use it tunefully, that he stretches the string upon the musical rack.—Beecher.

Difficulties.

Difficulties are God's errands; and when we are sent upon them we should esteem it a proof of God's confidence—as a compliment from God.—Beecher.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot $1.88; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.88; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.79; January, $1.79; February, $1.79¼; March, $1.81.

Corn—Contract, spot, 78¼c; January delivery, 78¼; February delivery, 77¼.

Cob Corn is quotable at $4 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 51.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.77; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.60 bushel.

Hay—Standard timothy, $26@26.50; No. 2 timothy, $25@25.50; No. 3 timothy, $20@23; No. 1 light clover, mixed, $25@25.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $23@23.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $24@24.50; No. 2 clover, mixed, $20@23; No. 1 clover, $26@27; No. 2 clover, $21@23; sample hay, $16@20.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 52@53c; firsts, 51@52; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 54@55; firsts 52@53; do, 1 pound, extras, 54@55; firsts, 52@53; nearby creamery, extras, 48@50; firsts, 46@47; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 28@30; firsts, 25@26; storepacked, firsts, 19; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, loss off, 58; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 58; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 58; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 57; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 56.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, pound, 34c; do, under 2 pounds, 35; rough, staggy, poor, 28@30; old roosters, 20; old hens, over 4 pounds, 32; do, small, 28@30; white leghorn hens, 30@31; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per pound, 31@32; white pekins, young, 35@38; puddle, 4 pounds and over, 34@35; do, smaller, poor, 28@30; turkeys, choice, hens, pound, 50; young gobblers, 43; thin, crooked breast, 35@40; old toms, 45.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 100 pounds, $1.60@1.75; white, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1.25@1.40; sweets, yellow, No. 1, dried, barrel, $3.50@4; yellows, Rappahannock, barrel, $3@3.50; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, barrel, $3.50@4; native, hamper, $1@1.50; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $4@4.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easier; No. 2 red nominal and No. 2 hard, $1.89, c. i. f. track, New York, January shipment; No. 2 mixed durum, $1.87, c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—Spot easier; No. 2 yellow, 84¾c; No. 2 mixed, 84¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot easier; No. 1 white, 55@55½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 50½@51c; creamery, extras (92 score), 50; firsts (88 to 91 score), 43@49; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 65c; firsts, 62½@64; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, first to extras, 64@70; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, extras, 67; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 63@66; refrigerators, fair to good, 54@57.

Cheese—State whole milk flats, held, specials, 26@29c; do, average run, 24@25½; State whole milk flats, fresh specials, 24½@25½; do, average run, 22½@24.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.85@1.90; do, garlicky, $1.76@1.81.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 83@85c; do, No. 4, 81@83.

Oats—No. 2 white, 55@55½c; No. 3 do, 53½@54; No. 4 do, 51½@52½.

Butter—Nearby prints, fancy, 60@62c; Western creamery, extra, 51.

Eggs—Nearby, firsts, 66c; do, current receipts, 65; Western, extra, firsts, 65½; do, firsts, 64½; fancy selected, packed, 79@80.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 28@29; do, common to good, 26@27; do, fancy flats, current make, 25@25½; do, common to good, 22@24; longhorn, held, 29@29½; do, fresh 29@29½; single daisies, held, 27@28; do, fresh, 26@27.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 30@36; white leghorns, 33@34; spring chickens, not leghorns, 35@37; turkeys, fancy, 50@55; do, ordinary, 35@45; ducks, choice Western, 35@40; do, muscovy, 28@30; white pekins, 43@45; do, mixed colors, 40@42;

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6.50@9.60; bulls, $5@7.50; cows, $2@6.50.

Calves—Common to prime veals, $12@18.50; culls, $9@11; fed calves, $7@9; barnyard calves $5@6.50; little calves, $4.50@5; yearlings, $3@5; Westerns, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $4@5.75; culls, $2.50; yearlings, $7@9; lambs, $9@11.75; culls, $7@8.

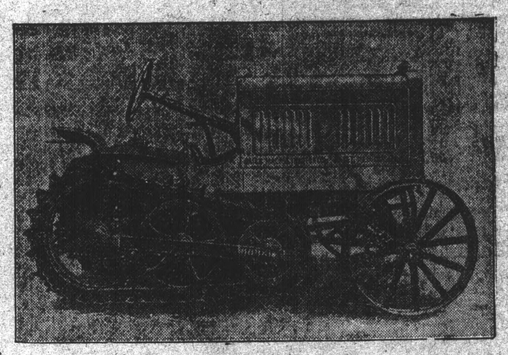
CHICAGO. — Cattle — Beef steers steady to strong; general trade steady to 25c lower; top, $10; yearlings, best heavy here, $9.90; bulk, $7.75@9.25; she stock steady; bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.25@6.75; canners and cutters, $3.40@4.35; bulls strong to 15c higher; bulk $5.50@6.35; veal calves mostly 50c higher, bulk good and choice, $12@13.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hogs—Heavies, $9.75@10; heavy and light Yorkers and pigs, $11@11.25.

THE PEANUT.

The common peanut grows in a peculiar way that is distinctly original. The little plant sends up its shoots, with the fruit on the end of a somewhat stiff stalk, and then before it ripens the stem bends over and carefully pushes the fruit underground. As pigs are said to be especially fond of these, it has been humorously suggested that the plant does this to hide its nuts from the porker's too inquisitive investigations.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

Moses & Hancock

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F. C. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
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S. L. FERGUSON
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